

# The Times-Democrat.

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## DETAILS OF CYCLONE.

Death List In St. Louis Will Reach Five Hundred.

## WORK OF RESCUE PROCEEDS.

East St. Louis Seems to Have Been Greatest Sufferer.

## DAMAGE TO RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Cars Were Picked Up and Crushed as Though They Were mere Toys in the Hand of a Giant—Thieves Are Robbing the Dead.

St. Louis, May 29.—It will be several days before definite information can be obtained as to the loss of life and injuries of the unfortunate who happened to be in the path of the cyclone which swept over portions of Missouri and Illinois Wednesday afternoon.

In addition to the killed and injured in St. Louis and East St. Louis, the cyclone mowed down many people elsewhere. Dispatches received here give accounts of serious loss of life and manning in quite a number of places. Following is a careful estimate of the killed and injured, based on dispatches.

Killed.—St. Louis, 200; East St. Louis, 250; near Centralia, Ills., 42; Breckinridge, 2; near Mount Vernon, Ills., 5; near Vandalia, 13; near Mexico, 13.

Injured.—St. Louis, 200; East St. Louis, 300; near Centralia, Ills., 45; near Mount Vernon, Ills., 20; near Vandalia, 15; near Mexico, 134.

The number of killed may not be far from 300 and of injured about 700.

## Number of Bodies Recovered.

St. Louis, May 29.—When darkness temporarily interrupted the search for storm victims Thursday night 315 people were known to be dead on both sides of the river, and although the complete death list will never be known, it is believed that it will approach 400 in the two cities.

The number of injured is even larger and many of the maimed can not survive. The property loss will reach well into the millions, but insurance people, firemen and police alike refuse to hazard even a guess at accurate figures.

The uncertainty regarding the loss of life and property is due mainly to the wide extent of the havoc wrought by the storm.

The miles of wrecked building as yet unexplored and the numerous factories, in the investigation of which little progress has been made, may hide almost any number of bodies, as the police have been unable to secure anything like an accurate list of the missing.

In the factory districts many of the employees on duty at the time the storm broke were without relatives in the city and their disappearance would scarcely be noticed. It was believed by the police, too, that owing to the suddenness with which the storm came many tramps and homeless ones sought shelter among the buildings that were leveled, and that nothing will be known of their deaths until perhaps weeks hence.

The list of known dead in St. Louis is 189 and in East St. Louis 148.

## Cars Were but Toys.

East St. Louis, Ills., May 29.—The storm struck at the big elevators 300 yards below the Eads bridge, followed the river to the Eads bridge, started diagonally toward the relay depot and continued on to Collinville avenue, then lifted and dropped again at the National stockyards.

Nothing whatever remains of Broadaway from the river to the viaduct, and on the east side, for a width of probably 600 yards, there is absolutely no semblance to a house, freight shed or cars left standing. Cars in the yards were thrown on their sides, ends, on top of each other, into the ponds abounding on the island and completely wrecked.

The Big Four, Vandalia and Louisville and Nashville freight sheds are raised to the ground, not so much as a stick remaining in an upright position. The office force, together with the freight handlers, at the latter shed, sought refuge in box cars to the north of the platform on the approach of the storm and owe their lives to that fact.

No one was hurt there beyond a few slight bruises. At the Vandalia loss of life and the number of injured is very great. Nothing remains of the relay depot to mark where it stood.

## River Filled With Wreckage.

St. Louis, May 29.—A large quantity of wreckage was seen from Jefferson barracks floating down the Mississippi. A procession of wrecks seemed to be borne along, sometimes singly sometimes in a tangled mass. One large steamer, with black smokestacks, with only her bow and pilot house above the water, was seen going down stream. There was no sign of life upon her. A barge with a deckhouse upon it and bearing 15 or 20 people, who were wildly waving lanterns for assistance, floated swiftly along. Shortly after a tugboat came in pursuit, and, it is thought, took the runaway barge in tow. The wreckage that floated by the barracks seemed composed of every kind of debris, wreckage of boats and wharves, houses, furniture, logs and lumber. The barracks sustained no serious damage.

## Borders of Thieves at Work.

St. Louis, May 29.—Martial law has not been declared at East St. Louis and it will not be unless conditions change.

Governor Altgeld has decided so. However two companies of the Illinois national guard have been ordered under arms and ordered to that city at once. These soldiers will act under the direction of the mayor of the city and do police duty.

Early Thursday morning it became apparent that the local police could not protect the lives and property of the citizens of East St. Louis. Hordes of thieves and things from all over the country began to swarm into the city attracted by opportunities of food for plunder and robbery. When the mayor learned to what extent the thieves were swarming into the town he at once sent word to Governor Altgeld appealing for aid from the state government, with the above result.

## Militia Patrol the Streets.

St. Louis, May 29.—Four hundred of the Missouri National Guard, in addition to about the same number of St. Louis police, patrolled the storm-swept district. This is in accordance with an order issued by Mayor Wallbridge, and is done to protect the exposed property which has attracted the criminal element from all over the surrounding country.

Both the police and the militia have received strict orders to arrest every suspicious character, and it will go ill with any one caught in any act of vandalism.

## Steamer Repairs Safe.

St. Louis, May 29.—Many inquiries were made about the steamer Grand Republic, as nothing could be found of it about the river. The Grand Republic is safe, having gone to Alton to run an excursion. It was not in much of the storm. It was not generally known that she had gone to Alton.

## Not in the Storm.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 29.—The packet St. Paul, Diamond Joe line, reported sunk in St. Louis tornado, arrived here safely. She was out of the path of the storm and suffered no damage.

## AT OTHER POINTS.

Captain of a Ferryboat Found Dead at the Wheel.

QUINCY, Ill., May 29.—During the storm the ferryboat Frank Sherman was blown against the Missouri shore, a short distance below her regular landing. After she lay at the bank for a few minutes one of the crew went to the pilothouse to see why there were not some orders from Captain John Hustley, who was at the wheel. The captain was discovered lying partly across a chair, dead. His death is attributed to heart failure, caused by exertion.

## Streetcar Struck by Lightning.

CARLISLE, Pa., May 29.—A heavy storm passed over this city Thursday. Lightning struck a Carlisle trolley car while running in the central part of the town. Mrs. Florence Striter and daughter of Hagerstown, passengers, were badly burned.

## Many Prayers Went Up.

SARATOGA, May 29.—In the devotional exercises at the session of the Presbyterian general assembly there were frequent and feeling allusions to the disaster at St. Louis and East St. Louis.

## Remembered in His Prayer.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The St. Louis horror was the theme of a touching and eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, at the opening of the session.

## Cyclone in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 29.—Columbia was struck by a cyclone at noon and the Columbia rolling mill razed to the ground. The ruins are on fire. One man is reported killed.

## An English Blunder.

LONDON, May 29.—English newspapers say the steamer St. Louis was wrecked and 1,000 lives lost. This refers to the St. Louis tornado.

## Most Fatal on Record.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Weather bureau officials say the St. Louis tornado was the most fatally destructive in the history of the office.

## Called on the President.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senators Sherman, Lodge and Gray, constituting a subcommittee of the senate committee on foreign relations, made a call upon the president by appointment for an exchange of views on the Cuban question. The senators decline to divulge the purport of the conversation with the president, further than to say that the meeting was a very satisfactory one.

## Will Meet in Boston.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Rev. J. C. Smith of Cincinnati was elected moderator over Rev. T. P. Robb of Linton, Ind., by the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, known as the Covenanter. Rev. F. M. Foster of New York was elected clerk and Rev. J. A. Block of Iowa secretary. It was decided to hold the next synod at Boston.

## Morgan Will Appear.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Harries has received a telegram from J. Pierpont Morgan, who is in Paris, saying that he will sail for New York next Wednesday. This is in response to a request from the bond investigating subcommittee that Mr. Morgan appear before the committee.

## Oklahoma Instructs for White Metal.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., May 29.—The six delegates of Oklahoma Territory will go to Chicago instructed to vote for Bland for president, a silver 16-to-1 platform, and to vote for no man for president or vice president who does not openly declare for free coinage.

## DO YOU DRINK COFFEE?

The Prohibition Candidate For President Does.

## HE IS A STRONG GOLD MAN.

"Narrow Gangers" Made a Foot Ball of the "Broad Gauge" Ideas and Carried Everything Without the Least Difficulty.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—Hon. Joshua P. Levering, the coffee king of Baltimore, was nominated by acclamation by the Prohibition convention for president.

He was formerly a Democrat, but has been connected with the Prohibition party since 1884. He ran on the Prohibition ticket for governor last fall.

Mr. Levering is pronounced in his views on the question at issue, and previous to the convention stated positively that he would not accept the nomination upon a free silver or "broad gauge" platform.

Half Johnson of Illinois was nominated for vice president on the first ballot, and then some wicked gold bug almost ruined Helen M. Gougar's south tympanum with a yell like this, "Bah for Josh and Hale."

The convention was a hummer, and the "broad gauge" or free silver faction which made such cheerful boasts and dire threats was swept down—St. John, Mrs. Gougar and all-like old cornstalls before a hurricane.

The "narrow gangers" had a majority on the platform committee and made a prohibition report pure and simple.

The minority report by the "broad gangers" declared for independent free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, woman suffrage, government control of railroads, only English in the public schools, election of the president by popular vote and against the use of public money for sectarian institutions.

The minority was made a part of the majority report without serious opposition and then consideration by sections was begun. Nearly all were agreed to until it came to free silver and then the fight began.

The entire afternoon session was given to the discussion of the money plank. The arguments were spirited, but, by rule of the convention, speakers were limited to 10 minutes.

The debate continued until nearly 6 o'clock, when a vote was finally reached, which resulted 387 for and 427 against the plank.

After the free silver plank of the platform had been demolished a "narrow ganger" offered a single declaration for prohibition as a substitute for both the majority and minority report, and it was adopted. This was a hard blow to St. John and Mrs. Gougar and they still threaten to bolt.

It was long after midnight before the last business was concluded and the convention adjourned.

## They Boiled.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—The "broad gauge" element left the convention late at night and organized a rump convention in another hall. Eleven state chancellors were among the bolters and 24 states were represented.

They named it the National party and its motto is "home prohibition." The state delegates have been authorized to appoint two members from each state to form a national central committee.

## Payable in Gold.

HAVANA, May 29.—The government and the Spanish bank have agreed that the new emission of bank notes shall be payable in gold and not silver.

## ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday.—The Standing.

CINCINNATI 12 11 106 Chicago 17 17 500

Cleveland 19 19 53 Washington 14 17 451

Boston 19 14 53 Brooklyn 14 17 451

Baltimore 19 14 53 New York 12 20 475

Pittsburgh 17 12 559 St. Louis 11 21 348

Philadelphia 19 14 575 Louisville 7 21 218

AT BOSTON—Boston 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3 8 5

Pittsburgh 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 6 5 1

Baltimore—Oolan and Bergen Hawley and Merritt—Univ. of Pa.

AT PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 4 0 4 0 1—10 10 0

Chicago 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 8 15 2

Baltimore—Taylor and Clements; Parker and Kite; Cummings and Henderson.

Postponed.

At Washington—Washington Cincinnati game postponed; wet ground.

At New York—New York-Cleveland game postponed; rain.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn Louisville game postponed; rain.

At Baltimore—Baltimore St. Louis game postponed; rain.

Western League.

At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Minneapolis, 3

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 6

At Columbus—Columbus, 9; Kansas City, 10.

Interstate League.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 5; Toledo, 23.

At Washington, Pa.—Washington, 5; Fort Wayne, 18.

At Newark, N. J.—Newark, 2; Saginaw, 2.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 15; Jacksontown, 8.

Turf Winners.

At New York—Sir Dixon Jr., Don Deora, Preacher, Valley, Depesher, Chifford.

At Kansas City—Favorite, Holy Terror, Dutch Arrow, Moltre, Green Bay, Ettaire.

At Cincinnati—Ornament, Sayon, Scarf, Paul, Harry Shannon, Miss Francis.

At Lakeside, Ind.—Ben Hur, Venetia, H. Henry, Mamie G., May Gallop, Fred K.

At Toronto—Petrolone, Melchior, Lawyer, Bassie, Eulalia, Peytonia.

At London—Wishard, Marchion.

Weather Indications.

For Ohio—Fair; westerly winds, with less force.

For Indiana—Generally fair; slightly warmer; northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly.

For West Virginia—Fair; westerly winds.

## National U. C. T. Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—With an unusually large attendance the national convention of the United Commercial Travelers was opened, the forenoon being devoted to addresses and reports. In the afternoon Mayor Caldwell welcomed the drummers. The Mystic Order of Bagmen is meeting here in connection with the commercial travelers. The sessions close with a parade on Saturday.

## CARD SUPERSTITIONS

PLAYERS WITH THE PASTEBOARD HAVE THEIR "BLIND SIDE."

Some of the Strange Beliefs Are as Old as the First Game of Cards—Some of the Standard superstitions Which Were Held by Persons Known to History.

That immortal devotee of what Barth Battle, whose wish was for "a clear fire, a clean hearth, and the vigor of the game," and who, emphatically observing that cards were cards, loved a thorough-paced partner, a determined enemy, we are told, and neither took nor gave concessions, had yet her weak point. "All people," says Lamb, "have their blind side—their superstitions—and I have heard her declare, under the rose, that hearts was her favorite suit." And in this respect Sarah Battle was a type of most card players. Every one has his personal superstition, or his favorite suit, and as some one suit, or certain cards thereof, may be considered specially lucky, so there are at least two cards which are generally looked at askance as decidedly unlucky. One is the four of clubs, known as the "devil's bedposts," and the other is the four of hearts, which, for some reason, goes by the name of "Hob Cullingwood" in the north of England.

No manner of man is more prone to belief in luck, or to put his trust in strange methods of insuring it, and warding off the effects of unlucky omens and influences, than the confirmed gambler, and even the mildest player at that form of domestic whist disrespectfully known as "bumble puppy," where stakes are counters representing purely imaginary values—even such a one is, as a rule, just as strong a believer in the "luck" which he tries to propitiate either secretly or openly, as any professional Barry Lyndon. The ordinary card player, when pursued by a run of ill luck, gets up, makes his chair perform mystic gyrations, and sits down again, refreshed and hopeful, to pick up the cards of the new deal. He may laugh as he turns the chanc round, but he does it all the same, and entertains you may be sure, a sneaking belief that there is "something in it," after all.

Card superstitions sometimes take odd forms. Some time ago a visitor to the neighborhood of a country town in the eastern part of Suffolk discovered that it was there considered unlucky to sit opposite the hinges, locally called the "himmers," of the table when playing at cards. Old Aubrey, the old antiquary, more than 300 years ago noted that when one had bad luck at cards it was common for him to say that somebody was sitting with his legs crossed and had so brought him ill fortune. This was a survival of a superstition which dates back to the days of Roman paganism and may possibly account for some of the contempt so freely and proverbially poured out upon tailors, who sit cross-legged at their work.

Habitual card players often have resorted to strange methods of propitiating the goddess fortune or luck, whom they worship. Du Boisgobey, in one of his sensational stories, remarks: "All heavy players believe in some kind of fetish. Some put faith in a ring, others in the pendants of a watch chain; some will only stake with their hair on or when chewing a toothpick. Others again insist on wearing spectacles, although they possess excellent sight, while some, before venturing to enter their club, will walk for hours in the streets, hoping to meet a hunchback person and gently touch the hump." Fetish worship is by no means confined to Africa. Burglars have more than once been found carrying coal in their pockets, which was supposed in some mysterious way to help them in their nefarious trade, and many people who have nothing in common with lawbreakers save superstition make a practice of carrying this or that intrinsically worthless thing to bring them luck.

Among English card players of the last century what was called a "carp bone"—that is, the curious fleshy palate of the fish—was supposed to be of singular efficacy in bringing luck at cards. An aristocratic devotee of the green baize table, Lady Mary Coke, wrote to a friend something more than hundred years ago: "The carp bones are intolerable. In the evening I lost eight and twenty guineas at Lady Hertford's. I have thrown one—carp bone—in the fire. But whether 'tis yours or Mrs. Jackson's I can't tell." Was not this like the African fetish worshiper? The intuited savage, when things go wrong with him, beats his fetish; the English lady of rank, when her fetish failed to bring her luck, threw it into the fire.

Again, the African beast and maltreats his fetish, but continues to worship it or another. Lady Mary Coke clung to her belief in the virtues of the "carp bone." Six years later than the date of the previous extract she wrote to a friend concerning another card party: "I lost 15 guineas, though the carp bone lay upon the table, but I fear the princesses'—Amelia—"has taken away the virtue, for she unfolded the paper, took it out and called it an old tooth, which diverted the company more than it did me, for from that time I lost. At cards I am superstitious, and as it is only at play 'tis pardonable." Lady Mary was candid, although her reasoning is open to question.—London Spectator.

## Woman's Champion.

An Idaho editor being asked if he had ever seen a bald headed woman, replied: "No; we never did. Nor have we ever seen a woman waltzing around town in her shirt sleeves, with a cigar between her teeth. We have never seen a woman go a-fishing with a bottle in her hip pocket, sit on the damp ground all day and then go home drunk at night. Nor have we ever seen a woman yank off her coat and swear she could lick any man in town. God bless her! She ain't built that way."

## SOLITUDE AND SILENCE.

A Peculiar Charm Possessed by South African Society.

A peculiar charm which South African society possesses is that of primeval solitude and silence. It is a charm which is differently felt by different minds. There are many who find the presence of what Homer calls "the rich works of men" essential to the perfection of a landscape. Cultivated fields, gardens and orchards, farmhouses dotted here and there, indications in one form or another of human life and labor, do not merely give a greater variety to every prospect, but also impart an element which evokes the sense of sympathy with our fellow men and excites a whole group of emotions which the contemplation of nature, taken by itself, does not arouse.

No one is insensible to these things, and some find little delight in any scene from which they are absent. Yet there are other minds to which there is something specially solemn and impressive in the untouched and primitive simplicity of a country which stands now just as it came from the hands of the Creator. The self-sufficiency of nature, the insignificance of man, the mystery of a universe which does not exist, as our ancestors fondly thought, for the sake of man, but for other purposes hidden from us and forever undiscoverable—these things are more fully realized and more deeply felt when one traverses an immense wilderness which seems to have known no change since the remote ages when hill and plain and valley were moulded into the forms we see today.

Feelings of this kind powerfully affect the mind of the traveler in South Africa. They affect him in the Karoo, where the slender line of rails, along which his train creeps all day and all night across long stretches of brown desert and under the crests of stern, dark hills, seems to heighten by contrast the sense of solitude—a vast and barren solitude interposed between the busy haunts of men which he has left behind on the shores of the ocean, and these still busier haunts whither he is bent, where the pick and hammer sound upon the Witwatersrand and the palpitating engine drags masses of ore from the depths of the crowded mine. They affect him still more in the breezy high lands of Matabeleland, where the eye ranges over an apparently endless succession of undulations clothed with tall grass or waving wood, till they sink in the blue distance toward the plain through which the great Zambezi takes its seaward course.—Professor James Bryce, M. P., in Century.

## MASCULINE MEDICINE CHESTS.

Every Man Carries His Favorite Remedies Always With Him.

It is customary for men to sneer good naturally at the physical weaknesses of the opposite sex, but women would doubtless be surprised could they know how generally the medicinal remedy habit permeates the ranks of their masculine friends. Think over your list of male acquaintances and pick out the few who have no ailments and carry no bottles, powders or prescriptions. They will be very few indeed, unless your list includes but very young men.

It has been said that every woman knows the best face wash on earth and is willing to part with her secret only on compulsion, but will try anything else suggested by a friend. But men are the most obstinate believers in sovereign remedies. Every man carries at least one remedy in his inside pocket and is willing to unload it on anybody who will listen or dare to test its infallibility. I have known four or five healthy looking men in a group, not one of whom would be suspected of ever being ill, draw concealed vials of powders and little unsuspected boxes of pills and astonishingly worded prescriptions from their confidential hiding places and discourse most learnedly upon their miraculous powers.

In every case of this kind there has been at some time, more or less remote, an apparent justification of merit claimed, from which time and thenceforth forever that particular individual goes contentedly and even boastfully bound to that medicinal chariot wheel.—New York Herald.

## Useful Gum Chewing.

Even so disagreeable a habit as gum chewing may once in a great while serve a useful purpose, as witness an incident narrated by the Chicago Journal:

A guest was washing his ring in a washbowl when the diamond came out and started for the sewer. It could be seen at the turn in the pipe, but was out of reach.

The clerk of the Auditorium annex in which the accident occurred, appeared on the scene. He was equal to the emergency. He called a bellboy and sent for a package of chewing gum. When it was brought, the boy chewed gum as he never had before. Then putting the soft, plastic quid on the end of a long lead pencil, he reached for the diamond. His aim was true. The diamond stuck in the gum and was brought out safely.

## Obliged to Give Up His Elephant Chops.

"We used to have elephant chops for breakfast regularly in Africa," said a traveler who has just returned to the city after a long absence, "and occasionally we have them here, and I like 'em, but we live in a flat, the kitchen is small, we can't get but one chop into it at a time, and the cook has to stand out on the fire escape and turn it with a pitchfork, and it's such a slow, inconvenient way of cooking them that I suppose we'll have to give 'em up."—New York Sun.

## His Excuse.

Magistrate—You're charged with stealing some diamond studs. Have you anything to say?

Prisoner—Well, yes worship, the card on which the studs was marked "collar studs," so I took it as an invitation, and did collar 'em!—London Fun.

The Point of Similarity.

"That poem of yours," remarked the flippant person, "reminds me of Spon's 'Faerie Queen.'"

"But," said the aspiring writer, "you told me yesterday that you had never read the 'Faerie Queen.'"

"Yes. That's why your poem reminds me of it."—Washington Star.

## Wedding Party In a Play.

A correspondent writes: "I was once witness to, I think, one of the most unique demonstrations that ever took place on the stage, and in the veteran actor Howe was a leading personage. It was in the days of the famous old Haymarket company, and they were playing in Manchester. Its leading members were Buckstone, Chippendale and Howe. Kendal, who was a new actor, was trying to fill the vacancy which Warren's departure had made, and Mrs. Kendal, then Madge Robertson, was just coming to the front. The old Haymarket comedies were given with delicious freedom. On a particular Saturday night there was, however, something going on among the actors and actresses on the stage which the audience could not fathom.

"I think," continues the correspondent, "the play was 'She Stoops to Conquer.' Buckstone's delivery was thicker than usual. Chippendale was superb as the excitable father, and the twinkles in his eye were merrier and his hoy more erratic than its wont. Howe was perfectly buoyant, and his pointed remarks mystified the mystery. Kendal and Miss Robertson played with delightful—almost gushing—affection as the lovers.

The lessee of the theater, who was apparently in the secret with the friends around him, for a long time refused to tell them the cause of the exuberance on the stage, but as the denouement of the play came about he let out that Kendal and Madge Robertson that afternoon had been made man and wife in a Manchester church, and that on the fall of the curtain in reality the lovers in more than the sense of the comedy had been made one. The news spread through the theater like wildfire, and when Buckstone, Chippendale and Howe, each generously holding each other up, brought the newly wedded bashful couple to the front of the stage, cheers went up such as are rarely heard in a theater. Howe was the last of that famous trio to survive."—Westminster Gazette.

## Germans as Workmen.

Some years ago German bakers began to be employed in London for baking fancy bread. In course of time they blossomed into small employers, drove out all competitors by sweating their countrymen, until they have now monopolized the east end business and have nearly doubled in numbers within the last 20 years. Just the same with the butchers, farriers, tailors and hairdressers. Some of these trades are further swelled by the failures—the young fellows who cannot pass their standards—and are shipped off to England to sink or swim, as our own failures are sent to Australia. A German publisher in London told me that one day he met five old university friends in Regent's park, and every one had become a baker. Hairdressing is another refuge for the destitute, waiting in restaurants a third.

The increase of Germans, therefore, does not represent any addition to the industrial life of the country in the shape of especial skill or new trades, as was the case with the French emigrants in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The only exceptions are a few men employed in the high class bakeries and those connected with the fur trade. In all other industries they are distinctly inferior workmen and only employed on the cheapest and commonest work. The French, the Italians and the Scandinavians excel in every industry pursued by them in this country, and in some departments they possess certain unique capacities, as cabinetmakers, for instance, goldsmiths and glassblowers. The Germans are signalized by a general incapacity for doing first rate work of any kind, with the exceptions mentioned.—National Review.

Hochspannungskumulatoren-batterie. The Electrical World wrestles with the above German compound word in the following festive fashion:

"The above is another little German gem we notice in a contemporary. To solve it, it must be taken in installments; the real beginning is near the end, and the real end is the beginning, but this rule is not followed strictly, for, if it were, it might be more convenient to read it by means of a mirror. Begin near the end, then start again near the middle, and continue this oscillating process until all the letters and syllables have been interpreted, being careful to get the right combination. The interesting part of the solution is to find the correct separation between the individual words, which are not separated by hyphens, presumably to save trouble (in writing, not in reading). For instance, this word has nothing to do with the following, although they form parts of it: Ochs (German for ox), span, pan, salt, oren, (German for ears) ruck (trumming), bat, batter or Erie, although these words taken together might suggest an interesting little story. The correct solution is as follows: A battery of accumulators whose voltage is high."

## The Collar Button.

"The literature of the collar button is voluminous," said the middle aged man, "but it does not begin to equal in bulk that which was written about the simple shirt button of the days before the blessed collar button came into vogue. The jokes that were written about the woes of the bachelor who found his shirts without buttons or with buttons hanging only by a thread would fill barrels. In fact, the young man of today who frets over a missing collar button, which he can readily replace, should rather rejoice that he lives in this enlightened age when he doesn't have to sew his buttons on."—New York Star.

## Forms of Name "Smith."

There are families—some of you may know them—named Tailleur, Tailleur, Tailleur, Tailleur. Now, what would you say if I told you all these were only in good, plain English Smith? It is a fact nevertheless. Tailleur is derived from the French, and the others are only contractions of that word or changes made by mispronunciation and custom. Tailleur means to shape or fashion iron and who shaped iron but a smith? So a tailleur was, after all, a smith, or smith.—Arthur Hooper in the Nicholsons.

## Blood purified, disease cured, sickness and suffering prevented—this is the record made each year by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Much in Little

It is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## As Improve.

The voice of the speaker, round, full, sonorous, yet exquisitely modulated, was heard in the remotest corner of the vast auditorium.

"When in the orderly sequence of anthropological phenomena an emergency eventuates, the resultant effect of which is to decompose into their original elements the ligaments of nationality that have characterized the relations of one segregated

portion of mankind with another, the relations of one segregated portion of mundane society with another and to justify the portion thus segregated in arrogating itself among the congeries of governmental entities constituting the aggregated mass of humanity, the disjunction and equipondering intrinsically to which the prescriptive regulations of delegated organic routine and of the supreme organizer thereof render the individuals composing them the legitimate claimants, a decorous consideration for the formulated judgment of aggregated humanity places upon them the obligation of avouching the predisposing influences whose operation has superinduced the dichotomy."

He was a Boston elocutionist reciting the Declaration of Independence.—Chicago Tribune.

## "Cubby" Knew a Thing or Two.

A cub was driven to the Twenty-fourth street entrance of the Hoffman House, and two young men, evidently in the third stage of a spree, got out and walked toward the entrance. Both were laughing and apparently enjoying a huge joke.

"Wait for us, driver," said one as the doors swung behind them.

The driver looked after them, while a look of deep wisdom came into his face, which was emphasized when he laid his finger alongside of his nose in a knowing manner.

He didn't wait there. He got on his box and hurriedly drove around to the Broadway entrance and drew up to the curb just as the two young men made their exit.

"Drove round to meet you, gentlemen," he said. "Where do you want to go now?"

"Well, I guess we'll settle up and go farther," said one of the men, from whose face the former smile had fled.

They did settle up, and cubby drove away whistling, "You can't lose me, Charley."—New York Herald.

## Peacefulness and Vegetables.

An objection urged against vegetarianism is that it would make us too peaceable. A mixed diet is supposed to give restlessness, energy and love of domination, and, therefore, to give to races which adopt it some advantage over others which do not. The connection of food with racial character—if there be such a connection—is a matter which cannot now be discussed. The savage eats his enemy's heart because he thinks he thereby acquires his enemy's mental qualities. We know that the analogy is a false one, but we sometimes reason much in the same strain. The Anglo-Saxon race is supposed to acquire its energy from the quantity of meat which it consumes. We might with an equal show of logic contend that our energy is due to our drunkenness or our love of gambling. If national predominance be a desirable thing, that race will be the fittest to survive which has the greatest intelligence and the highest physical efficiency and which practices the greatest economy in the use of its resources.—National Review.

"By gosh! That's so," said the laundryman, just as though giraffe's collars used to be a common item of the wash in his laundry, but he hadn't had very many come in lately and they'd kind of escaped his mind.

"Five o'clock," he said when the man asked when it would be ready, and at 5 o'clock the man found it waiting for him done up in a roll about as big as a stove pipe.

"How much?" he asked.

"Two cents" said the laundryman and he swept the 2 cents off the counter into the drawer without turning a hair. He was game plumb through. But the old man was no chump. He sent the laundryman a dollar, which was about what the work was worth, and a couple of complimentary tickets. That night the laundryman came to the circus. He was just as cool as ever, but you could see that he was pleased, easy enough when he saw the giraffe come out wearing the collar that had been done up in his laundry."—New York Sun.

## "Clean" Money.

A clerk in the redemption division of the treasury department says that the "cleanest" paper money in circulation is that which circulates in Washington, while the dirtiest is that which comes in from Chicago for redemption. St. Louis is a close second to Chicago, and Cincinnati next. New York is next to Washington in the record for clean money. Philadelphia next, while Baltimore ranks next to Cincinnati for dirty money. The money that comes in from Chicago, besides being dirty, is always much mutilated, so much so, he said, that there is twice as much time consumed in patching it up prior to cancellation as there is in counting it.

Washington Star.

## Blood purified, disease cured, sickness and suffering prevented—this is the record made each year by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## It May Save Your Life.

A dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar will prevent an attack of pneumonia, grip or severe cold if taken in time. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis. Gives positive relief in advanced stages of Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis. Guaranteed. Vortkamps, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

## Queer.

"There is always one thing I can't understand when a valuable dog is lost."

"Well, what is it?"

"The loss always occurs the day after the owner has refused \$500 for the beast."—Chicago Record.

## ARIZONA'S MOUNTAIN PUZZLE.

Is it a Hole Through an Inaccessible Peak or Only a Natural Mirror?

## VETERAN P. S. HUBBARD

## RELIEF VOLUNTEERED.

Talks of War and a Legacy That Was Left Him for His Share in It.

Like every city in our Republic, Lima has its share of veterans who, in spite of pensions, are themselves dearly paying for the privilege that they had enduring exposure, hardships, toll, sickness and risk of death for the glory of their country in the "late unpleasantness." If the testimony received from old soldiers who endorse all the claims made for Dano's Kidney Pills—and these same are now appearing in the localities where they were unearthed—were published in Lima they would fill every column of every Lima paper. There would be nothing gained by the publication, for neither quantity or quality of foreign evidence can touch testimony furnished by a local citizen. Read what P. S. Hubbard, of No. 34 Pine street, has to say:

"From drinking impure water when serving in Tennessee and from want of food, and exposure, I was afflicted with chronic diarrhoea and became so exhausted that I was sent home on furlough, but, returning before I was cured, it set in again and eventually left me with kidney complaint. I have had backache ever since. Then afterwards there came frequent desire to urinate, and finally it became very painful as well as embarrassing. I never could get anything to leave me in a better shape than it found me till I got hold of Dano's Kidney Pills at W. M. Melville's drug store. I have had but one box, but they did me ever so much good. First I took a few and they helped the urinary trouble to that extent that I ceased taking them; but my back was very lame one morning and I commenced on them again, taking them in the smallest doses, misled by the directions. From the immense good I have derived from them, I can strongly recommend them, and I am now beginning again with the largest dose. I know that they are a good kidney medicine from what I have seen of them and the relief obtained."

Dano's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

## Homage Paid to "Sky Stones."

Because they come from meteors, bodies that fall in this way are called meteorites, and for very many years past all the meteorites which have been seen to fall, or could be found, have been carefully kept, so that they may be studied. We know, too, that they have fallen in earlier times as well, because the histories of nearly all ancient peoples contain accounts of such occurrences, and of the homage paid to the "sky stones" by those who thought them gifts from the gods, or miraculous objects. It is probable that the so-called goddess Diana who was worshipped by the people of Ephesus was a meteorite stone.

A mass of iron which proved to be a meteorite was found in Texas a few years ago at the crossing of a number of trails leading in different directions. It was learned that it had been set up by the Indians as a fetish, or object of worship, and whenever passed by was expected to leave upon it beads, arrow heads, tobacco or other articles as offerings, since it was regarded as having come from the Great Spirit. Another, which fell in India some years ago, was kept decked with flowers, was daily anointed and frequently worshiped with great ceremony. There is preserved to this day in the parish church of Euschein, Alsace, Germany, a stone weighing over 200 pounds which fell in the town Nov. 16, 1892. The king being near at the time, had the stone carried to the castle, and after breaking off two pieces, one for himself and the other for the Duke Sigismund, ordered the remainder to be kept in the church as a miraculous object, and it still hangs there, suspended by a chain from the vault of the choir.—Oliver O. Farington in St. Nicholas.

## Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5, 1894.—The Hand Medicines Co., Philadelphia:—We have used the sample bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure with entire success and find that it does all that is claimed for it. No praise can be too great for such a truly wonderful remedy, and we cheerfully recommend it to anyone having a baby with the colic. I remain sincerely yours, Ferdinand M. King, 86 Scott street." Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists, 25c.

## CHICAGO &amp; ERIE EXCURSIONS.

Presbyterian Church General Assembly, May 21 to June 3rd. For above meeting Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets from Lima at \$20.00. Trains of May 21st will have through Pullman cars direct to Saratoga.

Republican National Convention, St. Louis, Mo., June 16th to 17th.

One fare for round trip to St. Louis, June 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until June 21st, inclusive.

Teachers' Association of Ohio, Chautauqua Lake Points, N. Y.

For above meeting the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets from Lima to Chicago and return for \$25.00, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill., July 3rd to 6th.

On July 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets from Lima to Chicago and return for \$25.00, good returning until July 12th. Train No. 5, leaving Lima at 11:30 a.m., arrives in Chicago at 5 p. m.—a delightful train to take.

National Educational Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 5th and 6th the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets from Lima to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, excursion tickets at a rate of \$1.20, good returning July 12th, and may be extended until Sept. 1st.

Any information for above excursions apply to F. C. McCoy, Agent.

## Chicago Extends a Hand to Her Stricken Sister.

## READY TO EXTEND ANY AID.

Many Citizens Offer Their Services, While Others Agree to Give Half the Receipts of Their Business for a Stated Time.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Mayor Swift called a special meeting of the city council for the purpose of deciding what was to be done to assist the sufferers by the St. Louis cyclone. In calling the meeting to order the mayor said that he had wired to Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis that Chicago was ready to extend any aid in its power, but he had received no reply from St. Louis. Resolutions were adopted and the mayor was directed to issue a call for a massmeeting of the citizens of Chicago to provide assistance as soon as it was known what would be most desirable. Mayor Swift said he would issue the call as soon as he received word from Mayor Walbridge.

The mayor has ordered Chief of Police Badenoch to proceed to St. Louis for the purpose of consulting Chief of Police Harriman of that city regarding the need of increased police protection. Chief Badenoch was instructed to furnish all that might be asked of him.

Many tendered their services to Mayor Swift. Dr. Eskridge, physician for the Armour Packing company, offered his services, and said she would be ready to go to St. Louis at any time the mayor would say her services were needed. J. W. Fister of Oregon, Ills., state fish warden, also tendered his services for the work to be done in St. Louis. W. J. Cooks, vice president of the McGoud Manufacturing company, notified the mayor to call on him for assistance in any way needed.

City Collector Maas sent the mayor a check for \$50 to be forwarded to the proper authorities at St. Louis for the relief of the people there. Dr. R. Brown of Rush Medical college notified the mayor that several of the young men of the college are anxious to proffer their services as nurses for the injured at St. Louis and stand ready to go there at any time they are needed.

F. Ziegfeld, president of the board of directors of the Chicago Medical college, sent a check for \$50 to St. Louis, which amount, he said, had been voted by the directors of the college. Numerous other propositions were read by the mayor from men proposing to give one-fourth to one-half of the receipts of their business for a certain period.

The executive committee of the Commercial club held a special meeting and through its secretary sent a message to the Commercial club of St. Louis offering any assistance that might be needed.

## AN APPEAL FOR AID.

East St. Louis Asks the Country to Come to the Rescue.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ills., May 29.—The following appeal issued at midnight by the East St. Louis relief committee, plainly shows the situation:

"On the eve of the 27th of May, 1896, about 5:15 p. m., the city of East St. Louis, Ills., was visited by one of the most terrible and destructive tornadoes in the history of the country, and as a result of its dreadful work at least 200 lives have been lost and the number of maimed and wounded we are unable as yet to estimate, but it will probably run into the thousands.

"The amount of damage to property is very great, and is impossible at this time to ascertain, but it is safe to say that at least 600 families are rendered homeless. A great number of these must depend upon charity for shelter.

"While the loss appears to fall upon the poorer class of people, most every citizen has directly or indirectly been damaged. While we regret exceedingly to call upon the country at large in this extremity, we feel utterly unable to supply the absolute necessities of these afflicted people, although our own citizens are putting forth every effort and are contributing liberally, and indeed more liberally than their means allow. We therefore appeal to the generosity of our fellow citizens in this, our hour of trouble.

"We will be pleased to receive subscriptions and assistance in any form which may be deemed advisable. We, the executive committee, have appointed Mr. Paul W. Abt, president of the First National bank of this city, treasurer, to whom all contributions can be sent.

Cincinnati to the Rescue.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A message of condolence was received by Mayor Walbridge from Mayor John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati, who said that Cincinnati would furnish St. Louis with whatever assistance it might need, either in the way of police, hospital stores, nurses or money. Many similar telegrams were received from the mayors of the leading cities of the country.

Government Aid Offered.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Both branches of congress passed a resolution directing the secretary of war to place at the disposal of the mayors of St. Louis and East St. Louis all necessary tents and to render such other aid as might be in his power. Several government boats in the Mississippi will also be ordered to the scene. The president promptly signed the resolution.

Relief for the Sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A public meeting was held in the grand hall of the Merchants' Exchange and \$12,000 was raised in less than an hour for the sufferers of Wednesday night's storm.

Selected a Moderator.

NEENAH, O., May 29.—The thirty-eighth general assembly of the United Presbyterian church selected Dr. James White of Kansas City as moderator.

Dayton Honored.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 29.—The next convention of the southern Ohio diocese of the Episcopal church will be held at Dayton.

Low rate tickets to Washington account Christian Endeavor Convention, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; good returning until July 12th; details may be obtained by applying to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Lines. B. H. OYLER, Christian Endeavor Washington Excursions.

Tickets to Chicago will be sold at reduced rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th; good returning until July 12th; details may be obtained by applying to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Lines. B. H. OYLER, Christian Endeavor Washington Excursions.

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## The Lima Times-Democrat

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TELEPHONE CALL, No. 54.

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LIMA, OHIO.

## OFFICIAL CALL.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
612 S. HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, 1896, to make arrangements for the State Convention, it was ordered:

That the date of said convention be fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1896.

That the place of meeting be Columbus, Ohio.

The district caucuses will be held on the afternoon of June 23d, at such an hour and such a place as may be designated by the County Central Committees.

The convention will meet for temporary organization and to receive the reports of the district meetings at 10 a. m., June 24th.

A resolution was adopted directing that no delegate shall be chosen to said convention by the Central or Executive Committee of any county.

The convention four delegates-at-large and four alternates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention shall be chosen.

There will also be chosen two electors-at-large. Also a candidate for Secretary of State, a candidate for Supreme Judge, a candidate for U. S. Senator, a candidate for a candidate for Board of Public Works.

The ratio of apportionment and representation in said convention was fixed at one delegate for every 500 votes or any fraction of 500 or more votes for each James E. Campbell for Governor at the November election in 1895. Under such apportionment each county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Adams	8	Licking	13
Ashland	4	Logan	10
Ashley	4	Lorain	14
Athens	3	Lucas	14
Augsburg	9	Madison	10
Belmont	16	Marion	13
Brown	5	Medina	3
Circleville	5	Meigs	1
Champaign	5	Mercer	1
Clark	8	Miami	1
Clermont	4	Morrow	1
Columbus	12	Montgomery	22
Delaware	5	Morgan	2
Elmira	4	Muskingum	12
Fairfield	4	Monroe	1
Franklin	26	Monroe	1
Fulton	10	Muskingum	12
Gallia	3	Ohio	1
Gentoo	1	Ottawa	6
Greene	4	Pandridge	5
Gurnsey	4	Perry	1
Hamilton	6	Pickaway	1
Hancock	7	Pike	1
Harrison	5	Portage	4
Highland	3	Putnam	1
Hocking	5	Richland	10
Holmes	5	Ross	3
Huron	5	Sandusky	1
Jackson	5	Scioto	1
Kenton	4	Seneca	1
Knox	4	Shelby	1
Lake	1	Summit	10
Lawrence	5	Tuscarawas	1
TOTAL	573	Union	3
JAMES CAREN	M. A. SMALLIE,	Van Wert	1
Secretary.	Chairman	Vinton	1

## DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio will meet in convention at St. Marys, Ohio, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

At 10 o'clock a. m. to put in nomination a candidate for governor and a delegation to be voted for at the next general election, said district being composed of the counties of Auglaize, Allen, Darke, Mercer and Shelby, and to transact such business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation in said district convention will be one to every one hundred votes cast, and James Caren, for St. Marys, at the next general election of 1896, and one vote for every fraction of fifty or over. This gives the counties comprising the district the following representation in the convention:

Votes for	No.
Counties	Campbell. Delegates.
Allen	428
Auglaize	389
Franklin	489
Mercer	222
Shelby	211

Total number of votes..... 121  
Necessary to a choice..... 61

By order of the Democratic district committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio.

R. B. GORDON, JR., Chairman.

M. STUDANT, Secretary.

## COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Probate Judge,  
THEODORE D. ROBE.For Clerk of the Court,  
U. M. SHAPPEL.For County Auditor,  
PHILIP WALTHER.For County Recorder,  
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. O. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,  
ELI MECHLING.For Commissioner,  
T. C. BURNS.

One of the first things to confront the next president will be the necessity for another issue of bonds.

The St. Louis cyclone, as a twister, exceeded in size the tangle the National Prohibitionists had over the money question.

An Illinois woman who was married the other day insisted on retaining her maiden name, much in opposition to the general custom of the six. They are generally bent on taking the husband's name and everything else he has around.

Not one of the wonders recently unearthed can compare with the discovery just made that more than one-third of the children of Chicago have never seen a live hog. The impression has prevailed that every person in Cook county was personally acquainted with Armour.

Although there is a deficit in the national treasury, caused by the Republican supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional, the appropriations of the present Republican congress for this term alone have been over a half a billion dollars. There would have been no deficit if congress had practiced a little economy.

By action of the late lamented legislature the restriction that prevents city councils from appropriating any money until it has been paid into the city treasury for the purpose named, now applies to county commissioners, township trustees and boards of education. If the new law is observed as it should be deficits in treasuries will soon be unknown.

This Congress has not only appropriated more money outright for ordinary expenditure for the next fiscal year than was ever appropriated by any of its predecessors, but it has mortgaged the future revenues to the extent of \$90,000,000 for work to be contracted for, which is to be paid for out of the revenues of coming years. The total of expenditure will be \$610,000,000. This is a stupendous sum. It would be an object lesson worth while if the teachers in the public schools should ask their pupils to show in detail the amount of the expenditure involved per month, per day, per hour and per minute. In that way the mind could be better enabled to grasp the staggering aggregate. In that way, also, the tolling millions might more clearly understand the strain that is put on the productive capacity of this great nation by reckless extravagance.

Revised figures on the St. Louis cyclone place the loss of life at five hundred, and the property damaged at over one million dollars, making an aggregate that is still sufficiently appalling to cause a universal shudder of horror to pass over the country. Our own State of Ohio has witnessed similar destruction, the memory particularly recalling the calamity that overtook Washington Court House only a few years ago. With the characteristic charity of the American people, aid was offered the stricken people of the Ohio city from all corners, and now that St. Louis has met with a like misfortune, Ohio through her Governor, and the mayors of her prosperous and happy towns, extends sincere proffers of assistance to the stricken Western sympathy. It is one thing to be a country of big winds, but it is a better thing to live a country of great big hearts.

Says the New York Times: "Neither McKinley nor anybody in his behalf has denied that the reason he conceals his opinions, if he has any, about the currency is the hope that by concealing them he may swindle somebody into supporting him who would not support him if he came out like a man and said what he meant. The attempt to represent such a trimmer not only as a crafty politician, but as a popular hero, is an insult to the American people. The present president of the United States owes his presidency to the fact that he is not a trimmer, and that, while his nomination was still in doubt, he spoke out upon this very silver question and gave his fellow-citizens to understand what he thought and what, if he were president, he would do. It is curious that this example should not have occurred to McKinley or any of the other Republican politicians who have been concealing their political opinions as if they were ashamed or afraid of them. McKinley may succeed in fooling all the people."

or the sound money Republicans, as the case may be. But it would be contrary to all experience if he succeeded in fooling all the people."

The Republican senators who are helping to swell the expenditures of the Government beyond all former example profess to be very anxious to cover the deficit by an increase of revenue from protective duties on imports. But an increase of protective duties by discouraging imports would cause a decrease of revenue. If, however, the Republicans in congress should keep the expenditures of the government within reasonable bounds the deficit would soon disappear, and there would be no need of increased taxation of any kind.

## THEY ASK FOR MORE TARIFF.

"A notable shipment," said the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader a few days ago, "was made from Cleveland yesterday. At the docks at the foot of Case avenue, 600,000 pounds of nails were loaded on the fleet of Cleveland Steel Canalboat company. The nails are consigned to Yokohama, Japan." It is explained that the competition of German nail manufacturers was overcome by the company which made this shipment.

The New York Times explains that the price of nails to buyers in this country has been increased by 200 per cent. since May last, competition having been suppressed and the price pushed up from 85 cents to \$2.55 per keg by a trust combination called the Nail Pool. But while the people of this country are compelled to pay \$2.55 per keg in car load lots at the mills, the combination sells nails to foreign buyers for \$1 less per keg.

Owing to this discrimination in favor of the foreigner, nails have recently been shipped to Germany and brought back and sold here at a good profit for less than the ring's domestic price. The competition of Europe in Japan is overcome by a similar discrimination, just as the steel rail combination recently overcame the competition of England thereby selling 10,000 tons of steel rails for \$21.26 per ton, while American buyers are forced to pay \$28.

The nail makers neither deserve nor need any tariff protection whatever. This is proved by their own trade operations. But they are all for McKinley, and expect that the



Is apt to be a heavy expense. Any way, it is worth saving something on every pair, and it is worth something to have every pair wear a few weeks longer than you expect. This is what we claim for our shoes:

## A Little Cheaper and a Little Longer Wearing Than Others!

Ladies' Fine Needle Toe Lace and Button Shoes, - \$1.25  
Men's Working Shoes, Lace and Congress, - 95c  
Boys' Solid Leather Lace Shoes, - 98c  
Misses' \$1.50 Tan and Black Shoes, - 98c  
Men's Russia Calf \$4 Shoes, all styles, still go at - \$3.00BUY TO-DAY, AT  
GOODING'S.  
230 North Main Street.

Republican party—which recently voted in Congress to increase their present tariff duty by 15 per cent.—will in due time make their tariff rate so high that they can force Americans to pay \$4.50 per keg while they are selling to foreigners for \$1.25.

Lot Owners' Annual Meeting.  
The annual meeting of the lot owners of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, will be held at the office of the secretary—3rd floor of No. 34 public square—June 9th, at 7:30 p. m. J. R. HUGHES, Secretary.

## WANTED.

FOR SALE—A Steinway square piano. Enquire at 216 west Market street, between 9th and 10th o'clock a. m. Mrs. J. WISE.

WANTED—Furnished room or suite of rooms for man and wife. South Lima preferable. Address H. J. JURY, C. &amp; E. depot.

LOST—A K. of P. charm. Was lost between Gomer and Lima. Finder please leave at Porter &amp; Son's music store.

FOR SALE—Strictly high grade Special bicycle for lady. Interchangeable but seat can use it. In perfect order; used but little; a bargain. 44 west Spring, after 5 p. m.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Good wages. 127 south Baxter street. Mrs. L. Heschelder.

LOSE—Blue chiffon ruche for neck. Was lost on High North or Main street or in square. Finder will be rewarded by return same to Mrs. J. B. Vail, west Market street.

WANTED—A good girl for lunch counter day work; one that lives at home. E. C. ROBINSON.

WANTED—Men to act as local and traveling salesmen. Experience not necessary. Salary or commission, as preferred. A good chance for energetic men. Write for particulars. The K. G. Chase company, Chase Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Call at 130 south Main street.

WM. PUGH,  
ICE DEALER.

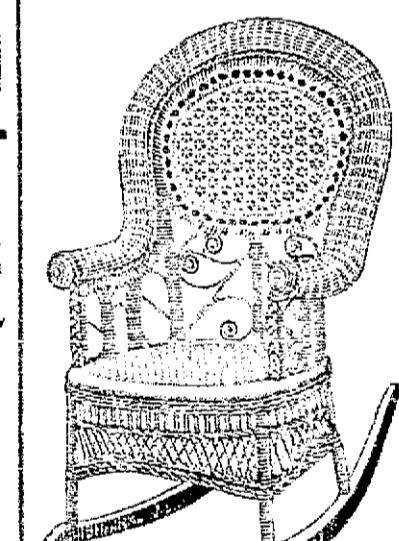
Send your orders to telephone 31. All orders promptly attended to. Office, 907 E. High Street.

PRICES CUT IN TWO  
FOR OUR  
MAY CLEARANCE SALE

Don't Miss It!

We Have Bargains!

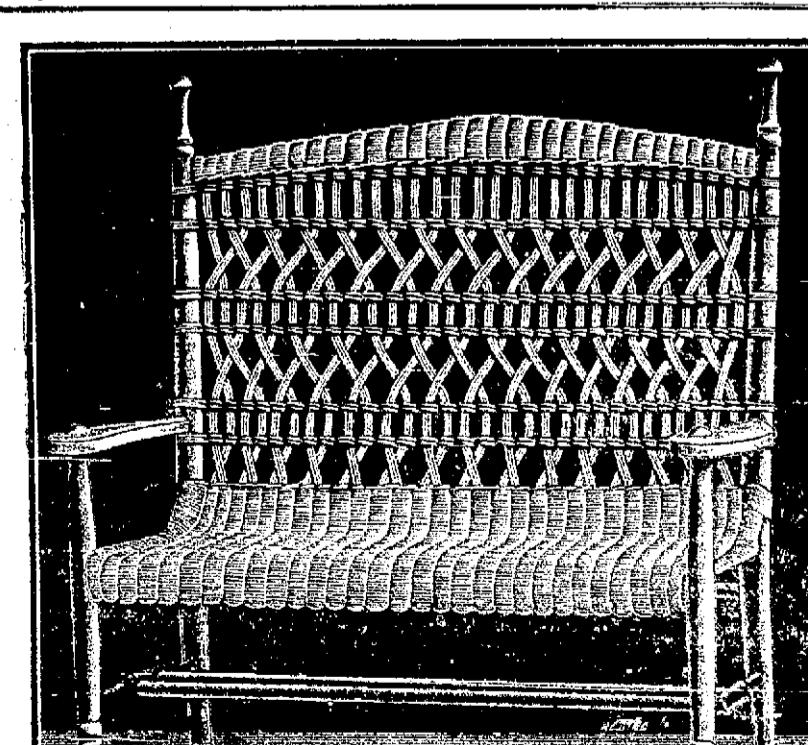
You Want Them!



\$5.50.

Every...  
DepartmentHas been overhauled  
and the prices on all  
articles

Reduced from 15 to 50 Per Cent.

A Money Saver  
That  
Saves You Money.Lawn Chairs and Settee, with or Without Rockers,  
\$4.50 and Upward.We bought good  
goods cheap.We will sell at a  
slight advance.You are benefitted  
by our watchfulness.We sell everything  
in the house furnishing  
line.

## BIGYLES.

## HOOVER BROS.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

## GOOD ROADS.

Everybody Who Rides or Walks Interested in Them.

## ASPHALT IS THE FAVORITE.

Among All the Materials used for Road Construction—A Table of Comparative Cost of Roads in Different Cities. Some Interesting Facts.

The people of this country are just beginning to appreciate the value of good roads and good streets, so that throughout the whole country there is a general demand for better roads and better streets. Before any permanent improvements in road construction or street paving are undertaken by the people, there are two important matters which should receive their consideration. First, financial ability to make the proposed improvement. Second, will the benefit of the proposed improvement be sufficient remuneration for the investment of the taxpayer?

It is not necessary that we receive in return for the money expended in street paving an equivalent in dollars and cents. But if the improvement adds to the comfort, convenience and health of the city; if it stimulates progress and enterprise, and adds to the general prosperity of the city, it is an investment well placed.

Macadam streets cost more in the course of twenty years than either asphalt or brick pavements. Whether it is a good business principle to construct a permanent and lasting improvement, enjoying the convenience which result from the same, or to continue temporary street improvements with consequent losses, should also be considered.

The primary object of road and street construction is for the purpose of traffic and transportation of vehicles. The better the road and street improvements are, the cheaper the cost of traffic.

We should bear in mind that the cost of traffic over roads or streets is more important than the cost of the roads or streets themselves.

The first and every other cost of street paving is simply a part of the whole cost of maintaining traffic.

When a city is well paved it soon becomes well known everywhere for the enterprise and intelligence of its people. For these reasons, and because of the cleanliness and favorable sanitary conditions, usually found in a well paved city, strangers are attracted there, to. As an individual we are in favor of better roads and better streets. Yet we should not want to see any improvement inconsistent with the public good, or that would impose a hardship on any number of people. We believe, however, that street paving will aid materially in the development and industrial progress of the city. In business centers handsome buildings will be constructed. The fronts of old buildings that face mud and dirt streets, and now look shabby will be torn away to give place to pressed brick, terra cotta or marble. Public buildings will be planned, not only to meet the wants of the immediate future, but as monuments of an era that promises the city's new life. The spirit of cleanliness will pervade the community, alleys be relieved of their filth, sidewalks swept and scrubbed, public opinion become more exacting of individual responsibility. It will be the business of the community to insist that every citizen keep abreast of the new standards of enterprise that paved streets have established, and strive to advance them by intelligent effort. "We learn that no man can live nobly who lives for himself alone; that concern for the common wefare is not only the highest expression of enlightenment, but is followed by the highest rewards."

The carriers will make a delivery in the business portion of the city at 7:25 a.m., and one complete delivery throughout the city, starting from the postoffice at 8:15 a.m., except in that part of the free delivery limits where one delivery a day is made.

Parties from such districts may call for their mail at the carriers' windows from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. and from 5 to 6 o'clock p.m.

All the carriers will deliver mail from their windows between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m.

Mails will be made up and dispatched as on other days.

W. R. MERRILL, P. M.

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## Spring Fruits

Indulged in too  
readily give pain.

## Gripes,

and such annoying  
afflictions, cured byLIGHTNING  
HOT DROPS

Quickly and surely, nothing better, few equal it, in Cramps, Cholera, Malaria and Seemach or Bowel Troubles, and pains of all kinds.

One bottle holds 50 doses  
as much as the bottle.HERB MEDICINE CO.,  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.The Darky and His Three Wishes.  
The following anecdote well illustrates the spirit of contentment prevalent with the negro in the south before the war:

Jack was once asked by his young master to make three wishes. He was told to take plenty of time and think well before he spoke.

After deliberating several minutes he said, "Well, Marse Joe, I want a pa' of boots."

"Jack," said his master, "when you consider all the number of good things in this world, can't you think of something better? Try again. Be careful."

"Well, Marse Joe, I always want to have a plenty of fat meat."

"Now, Jack, you have only one more wish. Can't you think of something better than a pair of boots and fat meat?"

After thinking awhile he gave it up, saying: "Marse Joe, if I had a pa' of boots and a plenty of fat meat, I doan' want nuttin' mo'."

This happy negro I knew personally. He was born a slave and has always lived in Virginia.—C. C. Page, M. D., in New York Sun.

## Misery in Italy.

From a hygienic standpoint, Italy is probably the worst off among all the civilized nations. According to statistics collected and published by Professor Boddi, who furnishes authentic figures covering the entire Italian monarchy, there are among the 8,254 communities of Italy 1,454 which have water of bad quality or in insufficient quantity. More than one-half of all the communities, or 4,877, have no drainage, and refuse matter is simply thrown into the street. The conditions of houses are also very bad in Italy, as in no other country of Europe are there so many people living in cellars or basements. In 37,208 tenements situated below ground more than 100,000 Italians live, eat and sleep.

In 1,700 villages of Italy bread is not used as food, a mush of corn called polenta taking its place. Corn being frequently sold in deteriorated condition causes many cases of pellagra, a sickness peculiar to maize eating people, which annually causes 4,000 deaths in the provinces of Venetia and Lombardy. It is estimated that more than 100,000 cases of pellagra occur annually in these provinces.

In 4,965 communities of Italy meat is not eaten and can only be obtained from nearby towns, since meat is so dear that the poor people of Italy cannot afford it. Three hundred and sixty-six communities have not even a cemetery, their dead being buried in the churches, for they are too poor to purchase ground for burying purposes. Fourteen hundred and thirty-seven villages have no physician, a condition which is simply dreadful, for one-third of the entire area of Italy is subject to malarial fevers during one-half of the year.

## A Baby's Life Saved.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18, 1894.—Dr. D. S. Hand:—"We owe our child's life to Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. When all other remedies and doctors failed it gave relief in one hour's time. It is with pleasure that I recommend all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children. Any mother using them can be sure of getting an article that is safe, effective and reliable. Mrs. C. M. Statzman." Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children 25¢ at all drug stores.

## Feebleness of Savage Man.

Here in South Africa the native races seem to have made no progress for centuries, if indeed they have not actually gone backward, and the feebleness of savage man intensifies one's sense of the overmastering strength of nature. The elephant and the rhinoceros and the giraffe are as much the masters of the soil as is the Kaffir, and man has no more right to claim that the land was made for him than have the wild beasts of the forest who roar after their prey and seek their meat from God.—Professor James Bryce, M. P., in *Century*.

## A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism

Mrs. R. L. Lamson, of Fairmount, Illinois, says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness. I have ever seen." For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

## A Warm Friend.

Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure is very hot, but when diluted it is a warm friend indeed to those suffering from bowel complaints. It never fails. 25c. and 50c. Vorkamp's, 62 cor. Main and North sts.

## ORIGIN OF THE CAT.

Jesus Threw His Glove Down to Free the Negro Woman From Mine.

When I stepped on the cat, her limp and her cries were so pitiful I took her to the kitchen to apologize in a saucer of cream and ask him to care for her.

"Did you tread on dat cat? I certainly is mighty sorry, for it's bound to be unlucky for you if you hurt a cat."

I ventured the opinion that to kill a cat brought ill luck, but had not heard anything about accidentally hurting one.

"My mercy, chile, don't you know it is a sin to kill a cat? Duz you know anything about cats and how they come to be here on this earth?"

I acknowledged my ignorance unless they were included in the general creation and procession into the ark.

"Well, white folks don't know nothing 'cept what they reads out a books. Wa'n't no cats in no ark, and it's a sin to kill a cat, 'cause a cat is Jesus' right hand glove. Jesus was down here once on this here earth walking round just like a man. I specks you heerd about dat, didn't you? It's all put down in the Bible, they tells me. I never seen it thar, fer I can't read nor write; don't know one letter from the next, but it's all writ down in the Bible, what God sent down from heaven in a bush all on fire right into Moses' hand."

Yes, indeed, it is God's own truth, jest as I am telling you. When Jesus was here in this world, he went round constant, visiting culled folks. He was always mighty fond of culled folks.

"So one day he was a-walking along, and he come to a poor old culled woman's house. When he went in the door and give her 'howdy,' she stand still and look at him right hard. Then she say, 'Lord' (she never seen nor heerd tell of him before, but something in her just seemed to call his name), and she kept on a-looking and a-looking at him hard, and she say over again, 'Lord, I is jest mizzable.' Then he say, 'Woman, what you mizzable fer?' Then she say, the third time, 'Lord, I is mizzable, fer the rats and the mice is a-feeding and a-destroying everything I got. They's done eat all my cornmeal and all my meat; they's done eat all my clothes; they's eat holes in my bed, and now they's jest ready to eat me myself, and I am dat mizzable I don't know no more what to do.'

"Jesus he look long time at her mighty hard, and he say, 'Woman, behold your God!' and then he pulled off his right hand glove and flung it down on the floor. Soon as dat glove touched dat floor it turned into a cat right then and thar, and it began a-catching all them rats and all them mice, more'n any cat done since when it do its best; indeed it did, made out of Jesus' right hand glove, before dat woman's own eyes—the four fingers for the legs and the thumb for the tail—and dat's the truth 'bout how cats got here. Guess you know now why it's a sin to kill a cat and 'bliged to be unlucky to hurt one."—Journal of American Folklore.

## A Crafty Hare.

Rabbits and hares are not particularly well known as crafty animals to hunt, but the London Field tells

of a hare that showed considerable skill in outwitting the dogs. It was a good sized hare, and the nine dogs had a lively race after her. She circled, as rabbits usually do when run by dogs, and then led off. She went over a high stone fence and bothered the hunters some. Scared by some women, she turned square to one side, and the dogs overran and lost the trail for a little bit. Then the beast jumped again. She was very tired and stiff, but got limbered up and ran well for a time. Then she got to a farmyard, where she disappeared and was not found by the dogs again.

One of the sportsmen got a letter a couple of days later from the farmer, saying that his wife, hearing something in the bedroom, went into it to find out the cause. It was the hare. It took refuge under the bed, but was carried out to the lawn and liberated. After sitting still awhile the animal went hopping away, waiting for another chase.

It is only when hard pressed that animals take refuge in human habitations.

## The Heart in Cycling.

It is erroneous to believe that bicycle riding should be avoided in every case of heart disease. Physicians who have made a study of this question declare that it may even be very beneficial in certain instances in which the action of the heart is feeble and in which signs of fatty degeneration are found. Increased muscular exercise almost invariably improves the condition of the heart itself. There are, however, several indulgences that persons with weak hearts should beware of, such as straining to climb hills and meeting head winds, excessive fatigue and particularly exciting the heart and calling upon its reserve strength by the use of alcoholic stimulants and improper food.—Hartford Times.

## LIVE STOCK

## POPULAR BERNKSHIRES.

An unusually fine specimen of this favorite breed.

In 1893 Berkshires had a boom in the south and southwest. In some parts of the south the demand for them exceeded the supply.

At the head of one of the leading southwestern herds is the fine animal represented in the illustration. This boar is probably as nearly perfect a specimen of the Berkshire breed as



## CHAMPION BERNKSHIRE BOAR.

can be found. He is from Longfellow, by an imported dam. When he was 18 months old, the hog in our picture weighed 630 pounds in his show form. A swine with more meat to the bone and less waste it would be hard to find. The Berkshires are running the Poland-Chinas a good chase in the race for popularity as the best paying breed of hogs.

## Pork Horses.

It has been my practice for a number of years to turn my horses to pasture about the 1st of June and keep them at pasture until October, but in doing this I only pasture them nights and do not permit them to remain in the field during the day, even when not in use, says an evident authority. My reason for this is that as the stable is partially dark, flies and horse flies never trouble them there, but sometimes these pests give the poor horses so much trouble during the day in the pasture that they can neither rest nor feed. I have an excellent pasture lot convenient to the horse barn, and when we unarness, at night we turn them at once into this field for the night before going to milking. Here they easily fill themselves and rest much better than they would in the stable, which it is difficult at the best to keep clean and wholesome in hot weather. In the morning I place some grain in each manger, and then all I have to do is to open the gate to the pasture lot, and each horse goes directly to his stall, for they have learned whenever they come from the pasture to expect to find grain in their mangers. This saves all the time and trouble of "catching the horses," which on some farms is an inconsiderable item. At the noon hour they receive grain only, as they consume all the bulky food they need during the night. By this system of summer care the horses are kept thrifty and well and are always conveniently at hand for use whenever wanted. Yet only the minimum of time is expended in their care.

## —Horse World.

## That Big Steer.

He is 9 feet 6 inches high and 11 feet

long from the top of his head to the end

of his backbone. Moreover, he is still

growing.

Kansas has shown us some remarkable

things in politics, but these are all dis-

counted by the calf seen in the picture.

The animal is 9 years old. He is on

pasture at Wichita, Kan., where he was

born. When last heard from, he weighed

KANSAS CALF.

3,700 pounds. He belongs to Mr. W. A.

Conklin of New York city, who bought

him last winter. The buyer hardly

knew what to do with his purchase,

however, so left it temporarily on the

farm where it first saw the light. The

size and dam of the animal were grade

Jerseys, it is said, which makes the

steer's enormous size still a greater

wonder, his parents belonging thus to a

breed of small dairy cattle.

The only explanation of the big steer

is that he is a freak, and that is really

no explanation at all.

## The Horse Trade.

The best evidence of returning pros-

perity is the increasing activity of the

horse market. Being more or less of a

luxury, the horse interests were the first

to suffer—in fact, horses began to de-

cline nearly a year before the panic, in

anticipation, as it were, of what was

inevitably coming. We did not then

know what was causing the trouble,

but it is evident enough now. It was

not merely an overproduction of breed-

ing stock, it was the introduction

of electricity or the bicycle, but it was

chiefly the general and periodical con-

dition which was approaching, unrec-

ognized, and which culminated in such

great disaster to many other industries

in 1893.

Matters have adjusted themselves,

new conditions exist, and there is no

reason why the present year should not

be the beginning of a prosperous era for

the great horse breeding industry. Cer-

tainly those who are continuing their

breeding operations, with a full appre-

ciation of the changed conditions and

the consequent changes in the market,

cannot help realizing splendid profits

on their products in the future, and as

soon as they are ready for the market

—Kentucky Stock Farm.

## RAISING HUNTING HORSES.

It Pays—Why Is Not More of It Done in America?

No sort of horseflesh other than that used for racing, trotting or running commands so high a price as the hunter, though perhaps the gaunt saddle horse may be accounted as valuable as the hunter. For a good, upstanding hunter, well bred, up to one 190 or 200 pounds, and with a fair turn of speed, a long price may always be had, and when one is found that can live in the first flight in a grass country with from 20 to 30 pounds more on his back, the vendor has only to name his price and count his money.

For handsome, lightweight carriers, nearly or quite thoroughbred, large prices may be obtained, though not so large as for the heavier sorts, but among these it is hard to draw the line

between hunters and steeplechasers. A very fast hunter, clever at his fences and a good stayer at racing speed, generally finds his way to the course between the flags very soon after he has demonstrated his ability to go fast enough and stay far enough. Of the steeplechaser much more is demanded than of the flat racer, for he is asked to go from two to four miles at racing speed over an uneven country, up hill and down dale, over ditches, water, timber and hedge, with great weight on his back, and to do this in first class company he must be clear thoroughbred and of a stout family to boot. This removes the steeplechaser from this short discussion, and for its purposes we will speak only of half bred horses.

To begin with, the thoroughbred is the only horse fit to beget hunters, and the dam should possess one or more crosses of that blood. Big, roomy muttons only will produce good hunters. Narrow waisted, tucked up mares should never be tried for this purpose. Above all, a hunter must be a good feeder, or he will never be able to gain strength and muscle enough to carry his rider through a long run in stiff going. The mares should have nicely laid shoulders, long necks and strong backs, with great depth through the heart and long back ribs.

Cobiness is almost as much to be avoided as weediness, for the reason

that a cobby horse lacks always stride sufficient to go fast and far, and, moreover, that kind can be bred from colt mares with more or less hackney or harness blood about them. Their produce may perhaps do well enough in a slow, inclosed country, but they sell cheap.

The stallion chosen should have plenty of individual excellence of the kind mentioned and belong to one or other of the best staying families. Blue Grass, son of Lexington, who was taken to England by Pierre Lorillard in 1880, has begotten an immense number of good hunters and has been selected for a great number of years by the examining committee of the Hunters' Improvement Society as a winner of one of the \$1,000 queen's premiums. Of course absolute soundness is essential in the sire, and therefore it is perhaps best to use an old stallion, whose unblemished legs bear witness to their quality.

It is strange that with such large

prices being paid for hunters, and the

unfilled demand that always exists for them both in our own and the British

markets, so few horses of this stamp are

**A POSITIVE CURE GUARANTEED** for the most cases of Impaired, Incomplete, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Headache, etc. Mr. Edward Wood of Princeton, Iowa, who formerly lived near us, writes on March 10, 1895: "I am now in the 60th year of an absence of about ten years. I was so bad that everything I ate was vomited. Now I can eat almost anything. I am seventy-one years old and I shall recommend it to others for the rest it has done me." It relaxes and invigorates the whole system and purifies and

**Dr. Kay's Renovator**  
invigorates the blood giving new life and vigor to the whole body. It is the **VERY BEST NERVE TONIC** known. Very pleasant and easy to take. It is made from pure concentrated extract, in tablet form and has 2 to 4 times the doses that liquid remedies contain. Send for FREE SAMPLE. **SEND STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE**. **DR. B. J. KAY** Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.**

THE HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

## THE BLUEFISH BRIGADE.

What Happens When the Blues Make a Charge Upon the Menhaden.

"When menhaden are herring are driven upon the beach by the fish, as they often are, so that they can be carried off by the mouth," said a fisherman. "There is very seldom any running them one of their pursuers, and if one is run it is likely to be a fish that is discarded for that has been hurt in some way. The bluefish follows to the very verge of the water, but there it stops, and it is so powerful and alert a swimmer that, close as it is, it still easily keeps clear of the hump. The menhaden or herring are no mean swimmers. They could come as close and keep off the shore as easily as the bluefish do, but not when the bluefish are after them. Then they are like men pursued to the edge of a precipice. It is almost certain death to jump, but they must do that or turn and take the chances of breaking through the pursuing line.

"When the bluefish—there may be 3,000 or 4,000 of them together—sight a school of menhaden, they go for it like a brigade of heavy cavalry, cutting and slashing, snapping and biting, right and left. The menhaden are simply overborne by superior weight, and there is nothing for them to do but flee, if they are driven toward the shore, the end is to them what the precipice would be to the man. They must take it or they must turn and try to fight their way through. Many do turn and try to swim under or over or around the savage bluefish, and some escape in this way, and some are snapped up, and some are maimed and then cast ashore, and many of them, cringing together, are so closely pressed that they are practically forced ashore.

"Sometimes fish that are not cast up very far flop down into the water again. A high wave may set some free. A fish thus liberated may find its fins so damaged that it can't swim, and it is cast up again. Weakened by its rough experience, it may fall a prey to some of the fish that are hunting off shore. It may escape."—New York Sun.

## A BEETLE THAT GNAWS SHELLS.

And It Does Other Things Calculated to Make Its Prey Tremble.

Of all the insects the beetles are the most interesting. There is one that carries a cannon, which a naval man would call a stern chaser, and is loaded with a shot. When pursued, the beetle uses it, and the other insect, usually a voracious beetle, is blindly the discharge of the shot spray. Hence its name of *blast beetle*. The last thing that has been learned about beetles is that *Dyscus* amputates its way through the shells of snails and mollusks and eats the inhabitants.

W. B. T. of the *Times* writes to the Lewiston *World* and tells about the case of *Dyscus* amputating its way through the shells of snails and mollusks and eats the inhabitants.

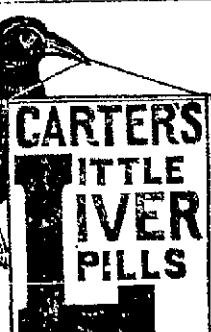
"I knew of no more interesting animal in an aquarium than a *Dyscus*, who soon acquires the habit of following the fingers for food and amuses himself at night, if the aquarium is open, by flying round and round the room, and occasionally misses the way, and, being unable to return, is found on the floor in the morning. There is one drawback to the habits of this creature. He is a bloodthirsty tyrant of the aquarium, requiring the whole place to himself, or if kept with tadpoles, frogs, fish or any other animals, he quickly destroys them, even if many score times his own size."

What hawks are to the other birds, cats are to other mammals, shark are to other fish, the *Dyscus* is to other insects.

## Not Encouraging.

Lawyer—Why don't you ask your friend Hurling to act as trustee of this fund?

Young Client—I have no confidence in his discrimination. He has often loaned money to me.—Harlem Life.



## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill.** **Small Dose.** **Small Price.**

## HUGH'S HOME COMING

My brother Hugh and I were twins and loved each other with a fervor that grew in intensity as we advanced in years. Perhaps the peculiar affection which is said to exist between twins was strong in us.

Our home, a little cottage of rough hewn stone, was situated in one of the wild but beautiful vales that lie north of Bala.

We played together, Hugh and I, climbed the rocky hills together, beat on the tiny log for a soldier and, when we were old enough, tramped over the hills to school together. We were inseparable. The dangers of one were the dangers of the other; his sorrows were mine, and my joys were his. So our lives passed in simple childhood happiness until we were 18, when a thing happened that strained the strength even of our love to its very uttermost tension.

We would either of us have willingly and cheerfully died for her—the girl we loved. But we would also, if there had been need, as cheerfully and willingly die for each other.

Many times we walked together to her home at Bala and pulled across the lake. Sometimes Hugh rowed, and she and I sat side by side in the stern and steered the little boat. Sometimes the position was reversed, and I pulled while she sat by Jessie's side and held the rudder lines. But it could not go on so always. We knew that she could not make us both happy, though, so far, as we thought it over, she had shown no preference for either, unless, as I sometimes fancied, her eyes rested longer and with a different expression on me than on him.

It was there she lived, and oh, for long did we gaze lovingly, with full trepidation, at the dear place. There, the lake, its wavelets dancing and sparkling like diamonds in the sunlight, the great mountains which encircled it as with a rampart—nay, rather as a gem is encircled by the metal which protects it—and the cottage, with its clinging ivy and jasmine and scented honeysuckles, the fair roses which she fairest even than they—had seemed.

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"Jim," at last said my brother, and his voice sounded far away, so faint was it and charged with emotion, "Jim, we cannot always be together. She must choose one of us. Promise me that whichever of us she takes, you or me—and we will take no unfair advantage one over the other—promise me that you will still be friend and brother, and that nothing in the world shall bewitch us."

I dared not trust myself to speak, but grasped tight the hard, rough hand he held out to me. Then, each with one long look into the other's face, to see if chance the honoring, trustful love mirrored there silently, with a foreboding of a great sorrow, we went down the mountain arm in arm, as we had gone up. And so far the future we never went to see her together, but took our little, simple presents on different days, and never did either return without the other meeting him on the way to see by his face whether it had ended.

But there was nothing infinite nothing below board. We could always look one another straight in the face, give the honest grip of the hand and walk home together as we had always done. Jessie soon showed that she cared for me most, yet I am sure she shed many tears that she should need to pain him, for I know she was aware that my brother loved her as well and truly as I.

However that be, one bright day, the brightest and most glorious in all that glorious summer, I told her all my thoughts and asked her to be mine— to live with me always. I could not help it. Something within me, of which I had no control, seemed to be speaking from my mouth, as though all my power and will had been taken from me and given to that strange throbbing soul within.

But, though my heart thrilled with intensest joy when I folded my arms round her, and she lifted up her face in love and trust, and I kissed her, even then I thought of Hugh and felt like a mean coward, a sneaking, underhand supplanter, as though I were taking a *coup de main* advantage over him. So when I went home my joy was tempered with a feeling almost of shame. For the first time in my life I was unwilling to look him in the face, and as I saw his figure in the purple distance I felt that I would do anything to avoid the eager scrutiny of his eyes.

It was as I feared, for even as he came toward me with his arms outstretched he saw how it was and stopped, still mechanically holding out his hand to greet me. The whole great sorrow swept over his face, he tried to smile and wish me joy, I took him by the hand and I drew him into the ash wood where the sand was deepest and with much scampering and feeble action told him all. No, I will not force the deadly pillow, the black armor that seemed to have frozen in his hands as a sunburned face. I saw the tears fill his eyes and his broad chest heave with his strong, manly emotions and longed to comfort him. At last, in a low, trembling voice, he said, "God bless thee, lad—and Jessie too." And then, with his hands clasped and his head low down, he staggered slowly away. And I sat there feeling that I would rather a thousand times have died than have caused him that cruel pain.

Once only did I see him after that, for when at last I mustered courage to go home they told me how he had gone

and kissed them one by one with a smile, and while they were weeping helplessly he was so pale, so pale out and had not come back. I know.

Three years passed away—three years of happiness only marred by the memory of that last sad scene. I remember I imagined, "See, ever and ever again, in hearing chest. Dead his panting breath and his life. He could not have long been dead. I knew not then that the truest happiness a man can have comes from the doing of a noble, self-sacrificing action, and that, surely, must have been his. We never saw him. Occasionally he wrote to me—never, however, giving any address, and his letters were posted at widely separated places. He was an engine driver, and that was all we knew.

But there was one thing he never carried in his letter, and that, though we knew it was there before we saw it, always made our eyes fill, "Give my love to Jessie."

We were going to be married early in the spring, and I was looking forward with ardent longing to the consummation of my hopes. Happy times they were, and today was happier than that in the summer, when the farm work being done, she and I went for a holiday to Chester.

On our journey back a strange, awful thing happened. I was close to Jessie. Her hand was in mine, and we were dreaming of the happy times to come, when suddenly we were aroused by the shrill whistle of the engine, and a few seconds after the carriage began to rock violently from side to side. I cannot say that I was not alarmed, but when Jessie put her arm round me and clung to me for protection, as trustfully as a child to its mother, my courage returned. For I was proud of that implicit trust, so that I forgot my fear in a feeling of sweet responsibility. Almost immediately the train began to slacken down in speed, and at last came to a standstill, and at the same instant we heard a fearful crash. Then all was silent.

I let down the window and looked up the line. Great soft clouds of steam were rolling silently toward us, their under surface glowing a dull red as the gash dried with blood. Our train was without engine, and as the steam slowly drifted away and our eyes got accustomed to the gloom we made out about a couple of hundred yards up the line two engines locked together as in a death embrace, while the fragments of the goods train lay scattered around.

We hurried toward the scene of the accident. The heavy goods engine lay on its side, and jammed between it and the rocky bank was the passenger engine. The fire had been shaken out and the dying embers glowed with a dull red light, as they lay spread out on the ground among fragments of wheels and twisted rods. From under the goods engine we dragged one poor fellow with many groans, for his leg was broken, and the escaping steam had scalded him fearfully, and then with half his body crushed hopelessly under a tangled mass of iron and steel we found another with his eyes closed.

Oh, twas a horrid sight! It turned me sick, and I tried to prevent Jessie seeing it. But she, eager to be of service, pushed me aside, and gazed at the poor wounded figure lying there so helplessly and then gave a scream of anguish and clung more closely to me.

"Jim, Jim!" she exclaimed. "Don't you see who it is? It's Hugh!"

And Hugh it was, in his rough engine-driver's clothes, with a deadly paleness showing through the soot on his face and great drops of perspiration on his brow. We thought him dead at first, but at Jessie's exclamation he opened his eyes and smiled faintly at us. We were powerless to help him; we could not move that great mass of steel, nor could we draw him away from it, for even as we but touched him with a vague idea of saving him he groaned in agony. And so, though it made us faint with horror, we knelt by his side and watched the ride of life quickly ebbing.

His right hand was crushed under him, but his left was free, and as Jessie tenderly and gently stroked it—all greasy and sooty as it was—his fingers closed over hers and held them. It seemed to give him relief, for a smile, more beautiful than I have ever seen on the face of man, either before or since, lit up his face with a great joy.

"Jim," he panted, and his voice was faint and low, so low that I had to place my ear close to his lips to catch the whispered words, "I cannot last—many minutes—pray God—it may be short. It was—for your sakes. I saw you on the train. Kiss me, Jim—kiss me, Jessie—only once—the first—and last—I'm coming home again."

In silence, with eyes brimming over, we kissed the pale lips and gently wiping the death drops from his forehead, waited for the end. It was not long. We saw the film fast dimming his eyes, the eyelids gently closing. We saw the lines of agony on his face gradually softening, the panting of his heart quieting, and knew that the end was come.

With one sweet smile—in which it seemed to me there was more of heaven than of earth—one last convulsive effort, he placed Jessie's hand in mine and whispered, "Jim, make her happy."

That was all. The poor, bruised body lay still—the spirit had flown. Hugh had "come home" at last.

I know not how long we knelt there reverently, not daring to speak, but with tears streaming down our faces—tears of which I have never been ashamed. But, as I helped Jessie up and was leading her away, still sobbing, some one touched me on the shoulder, and turning round I saw a man whom I recognized instantly as the stock of our engine. His left arm was hanging loosely and helplessly in a rough sling which some thoughtful passenger had extemporized. He drew his right hand across his eyes, and, looking not at me, but at the dead, said,

"You're his brother, sir, aren't you?"

I nodded—I could not speak, for at the

moment any words would have chilled me.

"Sir," I said, "I know all about you and the young lady, Jim." "—but I didn't anything to tell her that he meant." Hugh—Jim and I were pals. I went to the sled, sir, just two months after he did, and we just stuck together like brothers ever since. And sir, he has told me many a time about you. He was never jealous of you; he always said that you deserved her and would make her happier than ever he could. But I was certain that he was a hindrance, a quiet manner he must often have been disagreeable, for I could tell that he never used to love her. Do you know, sir, very often when he was false up off duty I've seen him smile as sweetly as a child and murmur "Jessie, Jessie. Don't cry, miss; he's a lot happier now where he is than he ever would have been."

"We've never been on this line before, sir, and shouldn't have been tonight, only just as they were getting the engine ready to bring your train, we went off the turnstile somehow or other, and the driver was thrown off and his head hurt. Of course you wouldn't hear of it, sir, there's many a hundred accidents that people never hear of, because a rail-way man's life isn't of much account, and if one's killed they can easily get another. At any rate, that's why we were told to take the excursion back."

"We didn't like it. It's very awkward, you see, sir, when you are on a strange line, because you don't know exactly when to look for the signals, nor where the curves and inclines come. However, it had to be done, and so we backed down in good time and waited for the signal. Just about two minutes before we were due to start, you went up the platform, and I saw you and the young lady get into one of the carriages. I didn't know how it was, but somehow your faces seemed strangely familiar, and I was wondering who you were, when suddenly he saw you and gave a great start, and the blood rushed into his face. Then he looked at me with such an appealing, miserable look that I felt quite scared."

"Bill," he said in a hoarse whisper. "It's them." I knew in a minute who you were then, but I didn't like that look. It was just as though he was going mad. However, there wasn't much time to think of it, for just then the signal was given and we were off. We went splendidly and sailed past the station in fine style, until, just as we got on the single line, we saw this goods train slipping along toward us at a fearful rate down the incline and knew that in two minutes at most there'd be a smash. She was a long way off, but, then, you see, a goods train has no brakes, and we hadn't any worth speaking of.

"It's awful, sir, when a thing comes to you like that, just when you are least expecting it. You feel choked like—as though you must do something and don't know what it is. Hugh turned on steam and whistled, while I screwed down the brake until I heard the whine grinding on the rails, but we both knew that we could never stop in time, or, if we could, the goods train would be smashing into us before we could reverse."

"Suddenly Hugh sprang on the tender, yelling out like mad, 'Bill, she's in, she's in!'"

"I didn't know what he meant, but I saw him fling himself over the back of the tender, in front of the carriages, and a few seconds after I heard the clank of iron and knew he had unlatched the couplings. How he did it, sir, I don't know. He must have laid him across the buffers somehow and leaped over, lifting the heavy links.

"In ten seconds he was back, shouting madly, 'Off with the brake, man: off with the brake.' I began to understand what he wanted to do, and unscrewed the brake, and then under a full head of steam, the engine left the carriages behind. 'Bill,' he shouted, 'jump off, jump off!' Of course I wouldn't, and said so. 'Bill,' said he, but turned to attend to the lever, pushing it as far open as it would go, still shouting, 'Jump off, jump off!'

"I thought of my little ones at home, sir, and all in a twinkling, like a flash of lightning, I saw them fatherless and my wife weeping bitterly for me and for an instant I thought of jumping off. But it was only for an instant, for even as the thought came something told me my duty was to stop. And there I stopped, and now I'm glad I did."

"Bill," he cried, turning to me with a wild light of triumph in his eyes, "Bill, we shall save the passengers and—Jessie and Jim. Don't you see, lad, how it will be? We shall stop the goods train by throwing it off the line, and the carriages are nearly stopped now—look!" I glanced behind. The train of carriages was 100 yards away and slowing down rapidly. The passengers were saved.

"In silence, save for the panting of the engine, we gripped each other's hand and waited. Oh, that waiting! I felt my heart thumping like the engine itself. I tried to pray, but my brain was in a whirl. I longed for the tension to cease, for the end to come. Just then the goods train appeared round the curve. They hadn't seen us, for steam was on, but instantly we heard the sharp whistle and knew they were doing their best to stop. I saw Hugh glance quickly from the goods train to the carriages, and his eyes lit up once more with a great, triumphant joy, as he gazed up to the sky. Then before I could say a word, or lift a finger, he seized hold of me, and crying, 'It's your only chance, lad,' lifted me clean off the engine and swung me on to the bank. I remember falling and hearing a dull crash and a fearful scream, and then all was silent.

"That is all, sir," he continued, turning from me to the crushed figure under the engine. "He gave his life for you."

Then, kneeling down, he took Hugh's cold hand into his own and said:

"God bless thee, Hugh, my best and only friend. Goodby!" and walked slowly away.—Strand Magazine.

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

## Benefits Three Generations.

## THE - POSTOFFICE

May be the biggest trade is to be had in we claim to have always been next to the post office, and today it was fishing time, the latter having vacated the old post office. We should take possession. So that's what we did, and that

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we daily save all the lives we can. So, here we are.

## IF ANYTHING IS LOST IN THE WATER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old post office, of course, not the new. There is the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M MELVILLE,  
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNTING ROOM 211 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEGRAPHIC CALL NO. 54.

## TALES OF THE TOWNS.

L. G. Speck is building an addition to his house on Greenlawn avenue.

The Lima Stars base ball club will play the Delphos Colts to-morrow, at Delphos.

Mrs Katie Murphy will entertain fifteen of her young friends at her home on north Main street this evening.

John Towsey, the colored man arrested night before last for indulging in crap shooting, was released this morning.

The four-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Madigan, of north Main street, is seriously ill with bronchitis.

The Harmonie club members are requested to meet at the residence of Miss Nellie Holland next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Willie Botkins and Miss Cora Johnson were married last evening at the residence of the Rev. Geo. Byron Morse, of north Washington street.

The chickens in the possession of one of the tramps arrested yesterday morning were stolen from John Kennedy and M. O'Brien, of west McKinley street.

Mr. Thom. Doyle, of 521 N. Elizabeth street, is receiving congratulations of his second grandson at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mother and child are doing well.

The gang of tramps arrested yesterday morning by policemen Purry, Miller and Blaize, were released last evening and driven out of town by a number of night patrolmen.

There was good attendance and a splendid drill at the new armory last night. A number of South Side young men are to be taken into Company C. within a week or two.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

## Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Mrs. Chas. Nutting went to Celina this morning.

Rev. A. E. Manning returned last night from Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. H. C. Buff will spend Saturday and Sunday in Cincinnati.

Miss Gertrude Marshall, of south Pine street, is visiting relatives in Goshen, Ind.

Joe Coopers, of Huntington, Ind., was visiting friends and relatives here last night.

Miss Cora Smith, of south Main street, will leave Monday, for an extended visit in Paxton, Ill.

Mrs. Harry Harper, of Ottawa, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fisher, of west Wayne street.

John DeTurk, of the South Side, has returned from Oil City, Pa., where he visited relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. Rachel K'llian, of Sidney, is visiting her brother, Mr. Ross Crossley, and family, of west Market street.

C. S. King, J. M. Seals, M. A. Watts and D. Machon, V. S., went down to Celina this morning to attend the races.

Miss Mayme Letts, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Muirhead, of north Pine street, will return to her home in Denver, Colo., in a few days.

Sherman Davis has returned from Quincy, Ills., where he visited his brother, Joe Davis, who is a foreman in the North Star Egg Case mills of that city. Miss Ida, of this city, who was also employed there, accom-

## VETERANS

## Who Have Answered Their Last Roll Call

## WAIT THEIR LAST SUMMONS

Time comes to be observed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Burial day. Exercises at noon. Park in the afternoon.

Tomorrow will be Decoration Day and for the first time in several years there will be no featured speaker. The purpose of the public observance and to prevent the proper observance of the day.

In the forenoon the several organizations which have been appointed for the purpose will decorate the graves of the veterans buried in the various cemeteries of the city. In the afternoon there will be a parade in which the different military and civil organizations will participate. The parade will start at 1 o'clock and at 2 o'clock an address will be delivered at Rover, lake by Judge J. L. Price.

The committee on arrangements last night completed their program for the day: exercises which is as follows:

## GRAND MARSHAL'S STAFF.

George Hall, the grand marshal, has announced the following appointments on his staff:

Colonel of Staff—Col. L. T. Moore. Adjutant General—Col. B. M. Morton.

Sergeant General—Dr. S. B. Hinckley. Adjutant of Camp—F. E. Parker. H. L. Hall, T. W. Mitchell, D. D. Morris, John Balston, Harry Mouton, Arthur Feltz, Harry Moore, Guy Moore, Edward Hall.

First Division—Capt. J. S. Karpas commanding. Mart Armstrong Post. George A. Taylor Command, W. R. C. and W. V. E. C.

Second Division—Col. L. Reichelderfer commanding. City and county officials in carriages.

Third Division—J. W. Allen commanding. Jr. C. U. A. M., E. G. E. L. G. O. F. etc. All commanders not assigned will report to the third division.

Fourth Division—Capt. J. O. Scott commanding. Knights of St. John, St. Rose Cadets and Drum Corps.

Fifth Division—Capt. Owen Francis commanding. All Bicyclists.

Sixth Division—A. J. Sullivan commanding. Citizens in carriages.

## FORMATION OF PARADE.

The parades will form as follows: City Police, in command of Chief of Police F. M. Bell.

Lima College Band.

Lima City Band.

Carriages with invited guests.

Mayor and disabled veterans in carriages.

Buglers.

Grand Marshal and Staff.

They will form on Main street, the right resting on Wayne street, displaying north.

First Division will form on east Wayne street, right resting on Main street, displaying east.

Second Division will form on west Wayne street, right resting on Main street, displaying west.

Third Division will form on east North street, right resting on Main street, displaying east.

Fourth Division will form on west North street, right resting on Main street, displaying west.

Fifth Division will form on east High street, right resting on Main street, displaying east.

Sixth Division will form on west High street, right resting on Main street, displaying west.

The assembly for the parade at 12:30 p. m. sharp.

The bugle calls "assembly," "attention" and "forward" will be sounded by the staff bugler to indicate these commands. The parade will start at 1 p. m. sharp.

Line of March—Starting at public square west on Market to Metcalf, north to North street, east to McDonald, south to High, east to Main, south to square: will counter-march on square and disband.

There will be rigs at the square which will carry passengers to the park. The street car company have also made arrangements to have rigs meet the cars at Kirby street and carry passengers to the park.

G. HALL, Grand Marshal. C. F. DONZIE, Captain General.

## PROGRAM AT THE PARK.

President of the Day, Mayor E. A. Baxter.

Prayer—Chorus.

Acclauses of Welcome—W. B. Boost.

Singing—Chorus.

Drinking monologue to unknown deader.

Singing—Chorus.

Opening Bugle Call—T. Price.

Oration—T. Price.

Made—C. F. Donzie.

Headquarters—M. S. Proffet.

Music—City Band.

Singing—W. B. Boost.

Prayer—E. J. Miller.

Chorus.

Oration—T. Price.

Music—City Band.

Singing—W. B. Boost.

Prayer—E. J. Miller.

Chorus.

Oration—T. Price.

Music—City Band.

Singing—W. B. Boost.

Prayer—E. J. Miller.

Chorus.

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Chorus.

Oration—T. Price.

Music—City Band